

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THOMAS DWAYNE HYDE,  
Petitioner,

No. C 08-4743 TEH (PR)

v.

ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT  
OF HABEAS CORPUS; DENYING  
CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

MIKE SMELOSKY, Warden,  
Respondent.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

Petitioner Thomas Dwayne Hyde seeks a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, which, for the reasons that follow, the Court denies.

I.

In September 2005, Petitioner was sentenced to twenty-one years in state prison following his conviction for two counts of second degree robbery. Doc. # 8, Ex. B at 911-12. On January 29, 2007, the California Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment. Doc. # 8, Ex. F. On April 18, 2007, the California Supreme Court denied his petition for review. Doc. #8, Ex. H. On July 9, 2008,

1 the California Supreme Court denied state habeas relief. Doc. #8,  
2 Ex. I.

3 On October 5, 2008, Petitioner filed the instant Petition  
4 for a Writ of Habeas Corpus raising the following claims: (1) a  
5 denial of his right to due process because the evidence was  
6 insufficient to support one of his convictions for second degree  
7 robbery (the robbery of Deborah Ferrin); (2) a denial of his due  
8 process right to a fair and impartial judge; (3) a denial of his  
9 right to due process because of jury instruction error; and (4) a  
10 violation of state law because the trial court used the same set of  
11 facts to impose both an aggravated term and an enhancement. Doc.  
12 #1. On April 30, 2009, the Court found that the Petition's first  
13 three claims stated cognizable claims for relief and ordered  
14 Respondent to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be  
15 granted. Doc. #3. The Court dismissed the fourth claim because  
16 violations of state law are not cognizable on federal habeas review.  
17 See Estelle v. McGuire, 502 U.S. 62, 67-68 (1991). Respondent has  
18 filed an Answer and Petitioner has filed a Traverse. Doc. ## 8 &  
19 15.

20  
21 II

22 The California Court of Appeal provided the following  
23 procedural background of the case:

24 The charges against [Petitioner] arose from a  
25 pair of robberies that occurred on December 11,  
26 2002. The first robbery, of Deborah Ferrin, took  
27 place at an apartment building in Oakland at  
28 about 5:20 p.m., and the second, of Rosemary  
Buell, took place at about 9:00 p.m. in the  
parking lot of a Kmart in San Leandro.

On December 31, 2003, [Petitioner] was charged by information with two counts of second degree robbery (Pen. Code, § 322), with one enhancement alleged for the infliction of great bodily injury (Pen. Code, § 12022.7, subd. (a)). A prior strike enhancement was also alleged (Pen. Code, §§ 1170.12, subd. (c)(1), 667, subd. (e)(1)), as were two prior prison term enhancements (Pen. Code, § 667.5, subd. (b)). [Petitioner] pled not guilty. On May 4, 2005, the Alameda County District Attorney amended the information to allege that one of [Petitioner's] prior convictions was a serious felony.

On August 23, 2005, a jury convicted [Petitioner] of both counts of robbery and found true that [Petitioner] had inflicted great bodily injury in connection with one count. On September 21, 2005, the court sentenced [Petitioner] to 21 years in prison.

Doc. #8, Ex. F at 1-2.

A. Robbery of Deborah Ferrin and Related Police Investigation<sup>1</sup>

On December 11, 2002, at approximately 5:20 p.m., Ferrin was walking home to her apartment on Ivy Drive in Oakland. Doc. #8, Ex. B at 305-06, 401. Ferrin was carrying a black camera case that contained a Nikon N65 camera, a professional flash unit, and two lenses. The camera case also contained a receipt for the camera which listed Ferrin's name and address. Id. at 305. Ferrin noticed a van slowly coming down the street towards her. When she made a left turn onto Ivy Drive, she noticed that the van was now headed in the same direction as she was walking. The van eventually passed her and stopped a few feet ahead of her on the other side of the

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner only challenges the sufficiency of the evidence as to the Ferrin robbery. Therefore the Court discusses the factual background of the Buell robbery only insofar as it relates to the investigation of the Ferrin robbery.

1 street. Id. at 306-07. Ferrin described the van as a mostly grey  
2 Dodge van with long windows on the side facing her. Id. at 307.

3 As Ferrin turned to go into her apartment, she heard the  
4 van door shut and some footsteps. She then noticed that someone had  
5 run up behind her. Id. at 308-09. As she turned around to look,  
6 the person pushed her head back towards the door and said, "I have a  
7 gun." The person then took her camera bag off her shoulder and ran  
8 off. Id. at 310, 314. Ferrin did not get a close look at the  
9 robber, but had the impression that he was black, approximately  
10 6'2", slender, and had dark, well-groomed hair. Id. at 312.

11 Ferrin was in shock and immediately ran into her  
12 apartment. But when she realized that the robber had taken her  
13 camera, she ran back out into the street to get the license plate  
14 number of the van. By the time she got outside, the van had already  
15 driven down the road. Id. at 314-15.

16 That same evening, around 5:40 p.m., someone sold a 35-  
17 millimeter N65 Nikon camera, later identified as Ferrin's camera, to  
18 the Easy Money Pawn Shop. The shop is located approximately 2.6  
19 miles from Ferrin's Ivy Street apartment. In rush hour traffic at  
20 5:50 p.m. on a weekday, it takes approximately ten minutes to drive  
21 from Ferrin's apartment to the pawnshop. Id. at 661-63.

22 The Easy Money Pawn Shop followed specific procedures when  
23 purchasing items. First, the pawnshop clerk would confirm that the  
24 item was in working condition and check that the serial numbers were  
25 untouched. The clerk would then ask the seller for picture  
26 identification, verify the validity of the identification, confirm  
27 the seller's identity, and input all the information into the  
28 computer. Id. at 337, 340-41. If the seller was a frequent seller,

1 the clerk used extra caution to determine whether the seller might  
2 be trying to sell stolen property. Id. at 337. The clerk would  
3 then take the customer's fingerprint, usually the right thumb, and  
4 place the fingerprint on the bottom half of the pawn slip. Then the  
5 customer would sign the pawn slip. Id. at 342-43. The signature on  
6 the pawn slip would be compared against the signature on the  
7 identification that has been provided. Id. at 338-39. The slip  
8 would also be automatically marked with the time that the money was  
9 paid to the customer from the cash register. Id. at 344. The pawn  
10 shop retained a pink copy of the slip for at least five years. Id.  
11 at 338.

12 The shop issued a pawn slip for the purchase of Ferrin's  
13 camera. The seller provided his fingerprint on the lower right hand  
14 corner of the pawn slip. The seller signed the pawn slip "Vaughn  
15 Walker." Id. at 345.

16 Later that night, around 7:30 pm, Ferrin received a phone  
17 call from an employee at the Easy Money Pawn Shop, informing her  
18 that the shop had her camera. The employee had identified the  
19 camera as belonging to Ferrin because her name, address, and phone  
20 number were still in the camera bag. Id. at 317.

21 The next day, December 12, 2002, Ferrin met Scott  
22 Schroder, an officer with the Oakland Police Department, at the shop  
23 around 12:15 p.m. Id. at 202-03. Ferrin identified her camera and  
24 purchased it back for \$60. Id. at 320-21. Schroder collected the  
25 pawn slip for the purchase of Ferrin's camera from the shop. The  
26 slip was dated December 11, 2002, and time-stamped 5:43 p.m.

27 A print examiner with the Oakland Police Department found  
28 that the fingerprints on the pawn slip matched Petitioner's

1 fingerprints. Specifically, she found 16 matching "points of  
2 identification", or unique print features. Id. at 373-75, 386.  
3 Jessica Salter, an Oakland Police Department criminalist and latent  
4 print examiner, reviewed the original examiner's work, and confirmed  
5 that the prints matched Petitioner's. Salter found 25 matching  
6 points of identification. Id. at 375, 379.

7           On December 11, 2002, the same night as the Ferrin  
8 robbery, Rosemary Buell was robbed in a Kmart parking lot around  
9 9:00 p.m. Id. at 404-05. The robber took her purse which included  
10 her Discover credit card and a checkbook. Id. at 456-57. Buell  
11 later learned that her checkbook had been used to write checks to  
12 two individuals. One of the checks was made out to "Vaughn Walker."  
13 Buell stated that she did not know anyone named Vaughn Walker. Id.  
14 at 457. Buell's Discover card was used in an attempt to purchase  
15 five \$200 giftcards at Walmart.com on December 12, 2002 at 12:40  
16 a.m. Id. at 629-34. The purchaser entered Buell's information for  
17 the billing address, but entered the following shipping recipient  
18 and address: "Ray Green, 1317 66th Avenue, Oakland, CA 94621." Id.  
19 at 633. Buell later identified Petitioner as the person who robbed  
20 her of her purse that night. Id. at 548.

21           On December 31, 2002, while investigating the Buell  
22 robbery, San Leandro Police Detective Derek Schutz went to 1317 66th  
23 Avenue in Oakland, hoping to locate the van that was believed to  
24 have been used in the Buell robbery. Id. at 602-05. Schutz located  
25 a van that was within a hundred yards of 1317 66th Avenue. Id. at  
26 603. The van was grey and had four vertical tinted windows on the  
27 side. Id. at 651. Petitioner was driving the van at the time  
28 Schutz located the van. Petitioner stated that he was the only

1 person who drove that van. Id. at 605-06. In his closing  
 2 statement, the prosecutor noted that Petitioner's van matched the  
 3 description of the van that Ferrin described as involved in her  
 4 robbery. Id. at 743. The prosecutor also pointed out that the  
 5 individual who sold Ferrin's camera to the pawnshop identified  
 6 himself as "Vaughn Walker." Similarly, one of Buell's stolen checks  
 7 was made out to "Vaughn Walker." Id. at 735.

#### 8 B. Trial Court Proceedings

9 The California Court of Appeal summarized the relevant  
 10 events at trial as follows:

#### 11 Court's Impartiality

12 During pretrial motions, [Petitioner] orally  
 13 challenged the trial judge under Code of Civil  
 14 Procedure section 170.1, subdivision  
 15 (a)(6)(iii), alleging the court was failing to  
 16 act impartially. Later the same day,  
 17 [Petitioner] filed a written version of the  
 18 challenge, which alleged among other things that  
 19 the court had: (1) used an Internet database to  
 20 conduct an unsuccessful search for Ms. Ferrin;  
 21 (2) suggested that the prosecutor amend the  
 22 information in a manner that could increase  
 23 appellant's sentence; and (3) asked the  
 24 prosecutor whether Ms. Buell was old enough to  
 25 allow the imposition of an elder great bodily  
 26 injury enhancement on [Petitioner]. A hearing  
 27 was held on [Petitioner's] challenge, with a  
 28 second judge reviewing and denying  
 [Petitioner's] challenge to the impartiality of  
 the trial court. Later during trial,  
 [Petitioner] claims the trial judge committed  
 additional acts of misconduct further  
 demonstrating his lack of impartiality.

#### 24 (i) The search for a prosecution witness

25 On May 3, 2005, during a pretrial meeting with  
 26 the parties held in chambers, the court  
 27 discussed the whereabouts of Ms. Ferrin, the  
 28 robbery victim and prosecution witness who had  
 testified at the preliminary hearing but who was  
 now believed to be living in the State of  
 Georgia. The parties discussed the fact that,  
 if Ms. Ferrin could not be located, a due

1 diligence hearing would be needed before her  
2 prior testimony could be admitted at trial. In  
3 response to this discussion, the judge informed  
4 the parties that he had recently learned of an  
5 Internet website that was an unusually effective  
6 tool for location people. The court did not  
7 identify the name of the site, but in the  
8 presence of both parties, carried out a search  
9 for Ms. Ferrin using this website, which failed  
10 to locate her. . . . [T]he actual due diligence  
11 hearing . . . was not to be held until at least  
12 a week following the scheduling conference.

13 (ii) The discussion of the need to amend the  
14 information.

15 During a pretrial settlement discussion on May  
16 2, the court informed the parties that their  
17 shared assumptions regarding [Petitioner's]  
18 maximum sentence exposure did not correspond to  
19 the way the offenses had been charged in the  
20 information. [Petitioner's] counsel stated  
21 during this discussion that both parties  
22 believed [Petitioner's] maximum exposure was  
23 "22, 23 years," a figure that assumed an  
24 enhancement for a prior serious felony  
25 conviction. The court noted, however, that the  
26 information failed to plead [Petitioner's] prior  
27 conviction as a serious felony under Penal Code  
28 section 667, subdivision (a)(1), and  
consequently would not support that sentence.  
The following morning, the court asked the  
prosecutor whether he had filed an amended  
information. The prosecutor replied that he had  
not yet filed the amended information, but that  
he would do so that afternoon. Later the same  
day, the court referred to the fact that the  
prosecutor would be seeking to amend the  
information and noted, "I expect that that  
amended information is going to be permitted."

(iii) The discussion of adding an elder  
enhancement to the information.

Additionally, on May 3, the court asked both  
counsel a question in chambers about the age at  
which the elder victim sentencing enhancement  
clause would apply under Penal Code section  
12022.7, subdivision (c). The district attorney  
replied that the elder victim enhancement  
applies to individuals age 65 and older, and  
therefore did not apply to the case of Ms.  
Buell, who was 64 at the time of the robbery.



(iv) The questioning of prosecution witnesses.

During trial, the court intervened in the questioning of two prosecution witnesses. The court questioned Ms. Buell about her use of the term "farsighted" to describe the quality of her eyesight, and asked her to describe the manner in which her purse had been taken. The court also attempted to focus the voir dire toward the issue of Mr. Nishio's trustworthiness and the foundation for his testimony concerning the Wal-Mart records.<sup>2</sup> Unable to obtain satisfactory answers on this point, the court asked several questions of Mr. Nishio intended to clarify the nature of his anticipated testimony.

Additionally, the court denied [Petitioner's] objection to the admission of testimony from Ms. Buell as to her ability to walk prior to sustaining injuries in the robbery. Immediately before making this ruling, the court asked a question of [Petitioner's] counsel in front of the jury: "[H]ow is this [description of Ms. Buell's injuries] not relevant, and how is this not part of showing the elements of [great bodily injury]?"

The jury instruction  
on receiving stolen property

[Petitioner] argued at trial that the court should instruct the jury on receiving stolen property as a lesser included offense of robbery. However, [Petitioner] conceded both that the court had "no sua sponte duty" to so instruct, and that no case law held otherwise. [Petitioner] suggested that the court simply had "the legal authority to give [the instruction] upon request, if the facts could support it."

. . . The elements of robbery, which the court presented to the jury through CALJIC No. 9.40, are: (1) A person had possession of property of some value, however slight; (2) the property was taken from that person or from his or her immediate presence; (3) the property was taken against the will of that person; (4) the taking was accomplished either by force or fear; and (5) the property was taken with the specific intent permanently to deprive that person of the property.

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<sup>2</sup> Leon Nishio, a senior technical engineer for Walmart.com at the time, was a prosecution witness. Doc. #8, Exh. B at 630-33.

1 The elements of receiving stolen property are:  
2 (1) a person bought, received, withheld, sold,  
3 concealed or aided in concealing or withholding  
4 property that had been stolen or obtained by  
5 theft or extortion; and (2) the person knew, at  
6 the time of committing this action, that the  
7 property had been stolen or obtained by theft or  
8 extortion. (CALJIC No. 14.65).

9 Doc. #8, Ex. F at 4-5.

### 10 III. Standard of Review

11 Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of  
12 1996 ("AEDPA"), codified under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, a federal court may  
13 not grant a writ of habeas corpus on any claim adjudicated on the  
14 merits in state court unless the adjudication: "(1) resulted in a  
15 decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable  
16 application of, clearly established federal law, as determined by  
17 the Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a  
18 decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the  
19 facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court  
20 proceeding." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

21 "Under the 'contrary to' clause, a federal habeas court  
22 may grant the writ if the state court arrives at a conclusion  
23 opposite to that reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question of law  
24 or if the state court decides a case differently than [the] Court  
25 has on a set of materially indistinguishable facts." Williams  
26 (Terry) v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 412-13 (2000). "Under the  
27 'unreasonable application' clause, a federal habeas court may grant  
28 the writ if the state court identifies the correct governing legal  
principle from [the] Court's decision but unreasonably applies that  
principle to the facts of the prisoner's case." Id. at 413.

1 "[A] federal habeas court may not issue the writ simply  
2 because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the  
3 relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal  
4 law erroneously or incorrectly. Rather, that application must be  
5 objectively unreasonable." Lockyer v. Andrade, 538 U.S. 63, 75-76  
6 (2003) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Moreover,  
7 in conducting its analysis, the federal court must presume the  
8 correctness of the state court's factual findings, and the  
9 petitioner bears the burden of rebutting that presumption by clear  
10 and convincing evidence. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1).

11 In four decisions this year alone, the United States  
12 Supreme Court reaffirmed the heightened level of deference a federal  
13 habeas court must give to state court decisions. See Harrington v.  
14 Richter, 131 S. Ct. 770, 783-85 (2011); Premo v. Moore, 131 S. Ct.  
15 733, 739-40 (2011); Felkner v. Jackson, 131 S. Ct. 1305, 1307-08  
16 (2011) (per curiam); Cullen v. Pinholster, 131 S. Ct. 1388,  
17 1398-1400 (2011). As the Court explained: "[o]n federal habeas  
18 review, AEDPA 'imposes a highly deferential standard for evaluating  
19 state-court rulings' and 'demands that state-court decisions be  
20 given the benefit of the doubt.'" Felkner, 131 S. Ct. at 1307  
21 (citation omitted).

22 When applying these standards, the federal court should  
23 review the "last reasoned decision" by the state courts. Avila v.  
24 Galaza, 297 F.3d 911, 918 n.6 (9th Cir. 2002) (treating state court  
25 referee's report as the last reasoned state court decision where  
26 report was summarily adopted by the court of appeal and petition for  
27 review to California Supreme Court was denied without comment).  
28 Because the California Supreme Court summarily denied relief on

1 Petitioner's claims of judicial bias and jury instruction error,  
2 this Court looks to the California Court of Appeal's January 29,  
3 2007, written decision denying Petitioner's appeal when considering  
4 these claims. In his state habeas petition, Petitioner raised an  
5 insufficiency of evidence claim for the first time regarding his  
6 conviction for 2nd degree robbery on Count II of the indictment  
7 (Ferrin robbery). Since this argument was summarily denied by the  
8 California Supreme Court, this Court looks to the record when  
9 evaluating this claim. See Plasencia v. Alameida, 467 F.3d 1190,  
10 1197-98 (9th Cir. 2006).

11 With these principles in mind regarding the standard and  
12 scope of review on federal habeas, the Court addresses Petitioner's  
13 claims.

14  
15 IV. DISCUSSION

16 Petitioner seeks habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254  
17 based on three claims: (1) a denial of his right to due process  
18 because the evidence was insufficient to support one of his  
19 convictions for second degree robbery; (2) a denial of his due  
20 process right to a fair and impartial judge; and (3) a denial of his  
21 right to due process because of jury instruction error.

22 A. Sufficiency of the evidence

23 Petitioner claims that there was insufficient evidence to  
24 support his conviction on second degree robbery on Count II of the  
25 indictment, the robbery of Ferrin. In particular, Petitioner  
26 contends that the evidence only supported a charge of stolen  
27 property. The Due Process Clause "protects the accused against  
28 conviction except upon proof beyond a reasonable doubt of every fact

1 necessary to constitute the crime with which he is charged." In re  
2 Winship, 397 U.S. 358, 364 (1970). A federal court collaterally  
3 reviewing a state court conviction does not determine if the  
4 evidence at trial established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;  
5 instead, the court's role is to determine "whether, after viewing  
6 the evidence in the light most favorable to the prosecution, any  
7 rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of  
8 the crime beyond a reasonable doubt." Jackson v. Virginia, 443 U.S.  
9 307, 318-19 (1979) (emphasis in original). Thus, a petitioner's  
10 writ may be granted only if "no rational trier of fact could have  
11 found proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt." Id. at 324. The  
12 reviewing court must also presume that the trier of fact resolved  
13 any conflicting inferences "in favor of the prosecution, and must  
14 deter to that resolution." Id. at 326. Circumstantial evidence and  
15 inferences drawn from that evidence may be sufficient to sustain a  
16 conviction. Walters v. Maass, 45 F.3d 1355, 1358 (9th Cir. 1995).  
17 Pursuant to AEDPA, the court's inquiry is limited to whether the  
18 state court's decision was "an unreasonable application of Jackson  
19 and Winship" to the facts of the case. Juan H. V. Allen, 408 F.3d  
20 1262, 1275 (9th Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks omitted).

21           After reviewing the record and according it the  
22 deferential review required by AEDPA, Felkner, 131 S. Ct. at 1307,  
23 this court cannot say that no rational trier of fact could find that  
24 Petitioner was guilty of robbery beyond a reasonable doubt.  
25 Circumstantial and direct evidence linked Petitioner to the Ferrin  
26 robbery. Petitioner drove a van similar to the one which Ferrin  
27 described as being involved in her robbery. The fingerprint  
28 evidence established that Petitioner sold Ferrin's camera to the

1 Easy Money Pawn shop, which was a 10-minute drive from Ferrin's  
2 apartment. In addition, Buell identified Petitioner as the person  
3 who robbed her of her purse, which contained a checkbook. The  
4 checkbook was used to falsely write a check to a "Vaughn Walker" -  
5 the same name used by the individual who sold Ferrin's camera to the  
6 pawnshop. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the  
7 prosecution, it was reasonable for the jury to find Petitioner  
8 guilty of robbing Ferrin. See Jackson, 443 U.S. at 324. Petitioner  
9 is not entitled to federal habeas relief on this claim.

## B

11 Petitioner's second claim for relief raises due process  
12 challenges based on alleged judicial bias. The Due Process Clause  
13 guarantees a criminal defendant the right to a fair and impartial  
14 judge. See In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955); Kennedy v.  
15 Los Angeles Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 702, 709 (9th Cir. 1989).  
16 Federal habeas relief is limited to those instances where there is  
17 proof of actual bias, or of a possible temptation so severe that one  
18 might presume an actual, substantial incentive to be biased. See  
19 Del Vecchio v. Illinois Dep't of Corrections, 31 F.3d 1363, 1380  
20 (7th Cir. 1994) (en banc). A state judge's conduct must be  
21 significantly adverse to a defendant before it violates  
22 constitutional requirements of due process and warrants federal  
23 intervention. See Garcia v. Warden, Dannemora Correctional  
24 Facility, 795 F.2d 5, 8 (2nd Cir. 1986).

25 A trial judge "must be ever mindful of the sensitive role  
26 [the court] plays in a jury trial and avoid even the appearance of  
27 advocacy or partiality." Stivers v. Pierce, 71 F.3d 732, 741 (9th  
28 Cir. 1995) (civil context) (quoting United States v. Harris, 501

1 F.2d 1, 10 (9th Cir. 1974)). At the same time, however, courts have  
2 recognized that a trial judge is "more than an umpire." United  
3 States v. Laurins, 857 F.2d 529, 537 (9th Cir. 1998). It is  
4 generally appropriate for a trial judge to participate in the  
5 examination of witnesses for the purpose of clarifying the evidence  
6 or controlling the orderly presentation of the evidence. United  
7 States v. Morgan, 376 F.3d 1002, 1008 (9th Cir. 2004). A trial  
8 judge's participation oversteps the bounds of propriety and deprives  
9 the parties of a fair trial only when the record discloses actual  
10 bias or leaves the reviewing court with an abiding impression that  
11 the judge's remarks and questioning projected to the jury an  
12 appearance of advocacy or partiality. See United States v. Parker,  
13 241 F.3d 1114, 1119 (9th Cir. 2001). In the context of federal  
14 habeas review, the question is not whether the state judge committed  
15 judicial misconduct, but whether the state judge's behavior  
16 "render[ed] the trial so fundamentally unfair as to violate federal  
17 due process under the United States Constitution." Duckett v.  
18 Godinez, 67 F.3d 734, 740 (9th Cir. 1995)(emphasizing that a federal  
19 court "has no supervisory authority over criminal proceedings in a  
20 state court" and must only focus on whether the judge's actions,  
21 considered in the context of the trial as a whole, violated due  
22 process).

23           Petitioner argues that the trial judge's aggregate  
24 misconduct was so improper that it created a conclusive presumption  
25 of actual bias. The appellate court examined each instance of  
26 alleged judicial misconduct in detail and concluded that the court's  
27 actions did not establish a conclusive presumption of actual bias,  
28

1 and were therefore not a violation of Petitioner's right to due  
2 process.

3 (i) The search for a prosecution witness

4 Petitioner argues that the judge showed actual bias in  
5 informing the parties of an Internet website that was an unusually  
6 effective tool for locating people. The judge did not identify the  
7 name of the site but, in the presence of both parties and outside of  
8 the jury's presence, used the site to search for Ferrin whom the  
9 parties had been unable to locate. The California Court of Appeal  
10 concluded that

11 [a] reasonable interpretation of what transpired is that  
12 the court simply was trying to make the parties aware of  
13 modern technological tools that were now available, the  
14 use of which could be relevant to the due diligence  
inquiry. Given this apparent purpose, the action did not  
improperly invade the prosecutorial function.

15 Doc. 38, Ex. F at 5.

16 The California Court of Appeal's rejection of Petitioner's  
17 claim was not an objectively unreasonable application of clearly  
18 established federal law. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). As the state  
19 appellate court noted, the trial judge's demonstration of an  
20 internet website does not constitute active investigation and  
21 calling of witnesses. In addition, the judge's actions took place  
22 outside of the jury, and therefore "had no effect on the tactics of  
23 either side or their ability to argue their case to the jury." Id.  
24 The state appellate court reasonably concluded that the judge's  
25 demonstration of an Internet search website was not proof of actual  
26 bias. See, e.g., United States v. Lopez-Martinez, 543 F.3d 509,  
27 513-14 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that trial judge's remarks were  
28



1 proper where they showed no evidence of actual bias and were made  
2 outside the jury's presence).

3 (ii) The discussion of the need to amend the information  
4 and the possibility of an elder victim enhancement.

5 Petitioner also argues that the trial judge demonstrated  
6 bias in (1) reminding the prosecutor several times to file an  
7 amended information pleading Petitioner's prior conviction as a  
8 serious felony, and (2) asking both counsel whether an elder victim  
9 sentencing enhancement clause would apply. During pretrial  
10 proceedings on May 2, 2005, defense counsel informed the trial judge  
11 that he and the prosecutor agreed that the potential sentence was  
12 22, 23 years. Doc. #8, Exh. B, Vol. 1 at 2. The trial judge asked  
13 counsel to explain how they determined the length of Petitioner's  
14 potential sentence. The prosecutor explained that he calculated  
15 that number by including five years for Petitioner's prior  
16 conviction of a serious felony within the meaning of Cal. Penal Code  
17 § 667(a)(1). Doc. #8, Exh. A at 259.

18 The judge then reviewed the information and advised both  
19 counsel that the information did not support the potential sentence.  
20 Specifically, the prior robbery had been pled as a strike, not as a  
21 serious felony. The prosecutor responded that he would file an  
22 amended information. Id.

23 The next day, the judge asked the prosecutor whether the  
24 amended information would be ready for discussion that afternoon.  
25 The prosecutor said he hoped so, but that he would certainly have it  
26 by the following morning. Doc. #8, Exh. A at 259 and Exh. B at 15.  
27 When Petitioner waived his presence for the afternoon proceedings,  
28 the judge informed Petitioner that the prosecutor might file an

1 amended information alleging one of Petitioner's prior convictions  
2 to be a serious and/or violent felony, and that he had a right to be  
3 present during the filing and a right to have a jury trial on the  
4 prior conviction. Doc. #8, Exh. B at 17, 19. He also informed  
5 Petitioner that the amended information would have the consequence  
6 of making the prior a five-year prior. Petitioner waived his right  
7 to be present and to a jury trial on the prior conviction. Id. at  
8 19.

9 That afternoon, the trial judge and both counsel reviewed  
10 Petitioner's videotaped confession. Doc. #8, Exh. A at 260 and Exh.  
11 B at 72. During the confession, the detective informed Petitioner  
12 that Buell had suffered a broken hip during the robbery, to which  
13 Petitioner responded by asking Buell's age. The detective stated  
14 that Buell was in her 60s. Doc. #8, Exh. A at 260. At this point,  
15 the trial judge asked both counsel what the age requirement was for  
16 the elder victim clause. The judge did not give any reason for  
17 making the inquiry. The prosecutor stated that the enhancement  
18 clause had not been charged because the age requirement was 65, and  
19 Buell was 64 at the time of the robbery. Id.

20 Reviewing the record, the California Court of Appeal  
21 concluded that the trial judge referred to the amendment of the  
22 information

23  
24 in the context of informing [Petitioner] about events that  
25 would take place in his absence, and in determining whether  
26 the expected amendment to the information had been filed.  
27 Under the circumstances, it is a mischaracterization to  
28 liken these comments to [advocacy]. Similarly, the  
question regarding the elder victim enhancement was not an  
act of advocacy for any particular position but an attempt  
to clarify the law that applied to the robbery of Ms.

1 Buell. Therefore, these actions did not deny  
2 [P]etitioner's right to due process.

3 Doc. 38, Ex. F at 7.

4 A judge is required "to preside in the manner and with the  
5 demeanor to provide a fair trial to all parties and his discretion  
6 in the performance of this duty and management is wide." Parker,  
7 241 F.3d at 1119. The trial court's actions in discussing the need  
8 to amend the information and the possibility of an elder victim  
9 enhancement can reasonably be viewed as ensuring a fair trial to all  
10 parties: the judge sought clarification as to the accuracy of the  
11 potential sentence and as to the law applicable to the robbery of  
12 Buell. Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas relief because  
13 the state court's determination that Petitioner was not denied due  
14 process was not objectively unreasonable. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

15 (iii) The questioning of prosecution witnesses

16 Petitioner further argues that the trial judge indicated  
17 actual bias by (1) intervening in the questioning of Buell and  
18 Nishio and (2) denying Petitioner's objection to admission of  
19 testimony from Buell regarding her ability to walk prior to the  
20 robbery. The judge questioned Buell to (1) clarify that she was  
21 referring to "prescription changes" when she stated that she had two  
22 changes of glasses since the robbery and (2) clarify her use of the  
23 term "far-sightedness." Doc. #8, Ex. B at 439-41.

24 Similarly, the judge questioned Nishio in an attempt to assist  
25 defense counsel in conducting his voir dire. Leon Nishio, a  
26 technical engineer at Walmart.com, testified for the prosecution  
27 concerning the attempted online purchase of the Wal-mart giftcards  
28 with Buell's Discover credit card. Nishio's testimony explained

1 what a purchaser would need to do to make an online purchase at the  
2 Walmart.com website, and what would happen to the purchaser's data  
3 once entered into the website. Id. at 614, 615. During the  
4 prosecution's questioning, the judge interrupted Nishio, seeking  
5 clarification of Nishio's answers. Id. at 314-16. The judge later  
6 allowed defense counsel to voir dire Nishio regarding whether Nishio  
7 was qualified to testify as to the Discover card purchases at issue.  
8 Id. at 622. Defense counsel, however, focused his questioning on  
9 the screenshots, arguing that the screen shots were inadmissible.  
10 The judge interrupted and conducted the voir dire regarding Nishio's  
11 qualifications. Id. at 623-25. The judge then noted and overruled  
12 defense counsel's objection to the admission of the screenshots  
13 under both Cal. Evid. Code § 1271 and People v. Lugashi, 205  
14 Cal.App.3d 632 (1988). Id. at 628.

15           Additionally, the judge declined Petitioner's objection to  
16 the admission of testimony from Buell regarding her ability to walk  
17 prior to the robbery. Petitioner wished to stipulate that Buell had  
18 suffered great bodily injury, but the prosecution declined. In  
19 front of the jury, the judge asked Petitioner why a description of  
20 Buell's injuries would not be considered a required element of great  
21 bodily injury.

22           The California Court of Appeal concluded that none of the  
23 judge's actions created a conclusive presumption of bias:

24           When a witness gives answers that are incomplete or  
25 unclear, as Ms. Buell did with regard to the quality of  
26 her eyesight, "it is entirely proper for the court to  
27 intervene in order to aid in the elicitation of clear and  
28 comprehensive testimony." The court's handling of the  
voir dire of Mr. Nishio, similarly was entirely  
reasonable. By intervening in the voir dire to address a  
concern that the court had raised sua sponte, the court  
actually subjected Mr. Nishio to a more rigorous

1 examination than would otherwise have occurred. The court  
2 also heard and discussed the defense objections to the  
3 testimony Mr. Nishio planned to offer, and the court did  
4 not, contrary to appellant's assertions, "disparag[e]  
5 defense counsel's ability." In fact, the court both  
6 summarized the elements of Evidence Code section 1271 for  
7 [Petitioner] and assisted him in reframing his initially  
8 meritless objection to Mr. Nishio's testimony. This was  
9 not an effort to demean appellant, but rather an effort to  
10 conduct a voir dire that thoroughly addressed the relevant  
11 evidentiary issues.

12 The court's treatment of [Petitioner's] objection to Ms.  
13 Buell's great bodily injury testimony also was not  
14 improper. Its discussion of the elements of a great  
15 bodily injury sentencing enhancement, and the relevance of  
16 Ms. Buell's injuries to that enhancement did not  
17 communicate to the jury a "complete rejection of the  
18 defense to great bodily injury enhancement," as  
19 [Petitioner] suggests. While the court's question may  
20 have suggested that the court considered those injuries to  
21 be relevant in deciding whether Ms. Buell had suffered a  
22 great bodily injury, the jury likely drew the same  
23 conclusion from the fact that the court overruled  
24 [Petitioner's] objection on this ground.

25 Doc. #8, Ex. F at 8-9.

26 The state appellate court reasonably determined that the  
27 judge's questioning of prosecution witnesses did not indicate actual  
28 bias. The judge questioned Buell and Nishio to clarify their  
statements and to clarify whether Nishio was qualified to testify  
regarding the Walmart.com purchases. The judge allowed testimony  
regarding the effect of Buell's injuries on her ability to talk  
because it was an element of the great bodily injury sentencing  
enhancement. In doing so, the judge was properly clarifying  
testimony and evidence. See Laurins, 857 F.2d at 537; see also  
Parker, 241 F.3d at 1119 ("The judge may . . . participate in the  
examination of witnesses to clarify issues . . .").

Moreover, the state appellate court reasonably found that  
the judge's actions throughout the trial did not, in the aggregate,  
amount to a violation of Petitioner's due process rights. The trial

1 judge properly exercised his judicial function of clarifying  
2 evidence and ensuring an orderly trial. Morgan, 376 F.3d at 1008.  
3 The trial judge's actions did not render the trial "so fundamentally  
4 unfair as to violate federal due process. . ." Duckett, 67 F.3d at  
5 740. Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas relief based on  
6 the judge's questioning of prosecution witnesses.

7 C

8 Petitioner claims that the trial court denied his right to  
9 due process when it refused his request to instruct the jury on  
10 receiving stolen property (Cal. Pen. Code § 496) as a lesser-  
11 included offense of robbery. Petitioner fails to state a viable  
12 claim for habeas relief because the failure of a state trial court  
13 to instruct on lesser-included offenses in a non-capital case, such  
14 as this one, does not present a federal constitutional claim. See  
15 Solis v. Garcia, 219 F.3d 922, 929 (9th Cir. 2000). Furthermore,  
16 there is no clearly established Supreme Court authority requiring  
17 such instructions. Although the Supreme Court has held that a  
18 failure to instruct on a lesser-included offense may be  
19 constitutional error in a capital case, Beck v. Alabama, 447 U.S.  
20 625, 638 (1980), it has not extended this holding to non-capital  
21 cases.

22 The Ninth Circuit has suggested that "the defendant's  
23 right to adequate jury instructions on his or her theory of the case  
24 might, in some cases, constitute an exception to the general rule."  
25 Solis, 219 F.3d at 929. The Ninth Circuit's observation in Solis -  
26 that the failure to give an instruction on lesser-included offenses  
27 may violate a defendant's constitutional right to adequate jury  
28 instructions on his theory of the case - does not compel a different

1 result because it is not based on clearly established Supreme Court  
2 precedent, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). See, e.g., Gilmore  
3 v. Taylor, 508 U.S. 333, 343-44 (1993) (rejecting claim that jury  
4 instructions violated defendant's constitutional right to a  
5 meaningful opportunity to present a defense because the cases in  
6 which the Court has invoked this principle dealt either with the  
7 exclusion of evidence or the testimony of a defense witness; none of  
8 them involved restrictions on a defendant's ability to present an  
9 affirmative defense).

10 Furthermore, the California Court of Appeal determined  
11 that, under California law, receiving stolen property is not a  
12 lesser-included offense of robbery. Doc. 38, Ex. F at 11-12. To  
13 the extent that petitioner is challenging the state court's  
14 interpretation of its own law, this claim is not cognizable on  
15 federal habeas. See Estelle v. McGuire, 502 U.S. 62, 67-68 (1991).  
16 Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas relief on his  
17 instructional error claim.

18 V

19 For the foregoing reasons, the Petition for a Writ of  
20 Habeas Corpus is DENIED.


21 Further, a Certificate of Appealability is DENIED. See  
22 Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. Petitioner  
23 has not made "a substantial showing of the denial of a  
24 constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). Nor has Petitioner  
25 demonstrated that "reasonable jurists would find the district  
26 court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong."  
27 Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Petitioner may not  
28 appeal the denial of a Certificate of Appealability in this Court

1 but may seek a certificate from the Court of Appeals under Rule 22  
2 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. See Rule 11(a) of the  
3 Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

4 The Clerk is directed to enter Judgment in favor of  
5 Respondent and against Petitioner, terminate any pending motions as  
6 moot and close the file.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8  
9 DATED 09/07/2011

  
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THELTON E. HENDERSON  
United States District Judge

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